Legal Motices.

A LBERT KIMBALL aget. COURTNEY ALBERT KIMBALL aget. COURTNEY

SCHERCH and OTHERS—Portoant to a judgment or
occess of the Supreme Court of the State of New Yors, made in
the above scales, soulce is hereby given to the creditors of the
star of SCHENCH. FOND & Co. of the City of New York, or forthwith its cense in and prove their respective debts, claims and domade against said firm, before the underagned Referee, apsimple by the City of New York, or in default thereof, they will
be 11, but City of New York, or in default thereof, they will
be 21, 1409. GEORGE W. PARKER, Referee.

1 SCHENCH TO SEROWN, Plaintid's Attuneye,
1 SCHENCH TO SEROWN, Plaintid's Attuneye,
1 SCHENCH TO SEROWN.

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogat of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons baying claims against ISAAC DEVOE, late of the City of Sew-York, decorated, to present the same, with wonchest shereef, to the subscriber, at her readence in the Village of Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., on or before the 5th day of Septembers act. Dated New-York, the 3d day of March, 1899.

MIRIAM C. DEVOE.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of New York notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD L. CONNOR, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Connor & Wittehome, No. 298 Broadway, in the City of New York, an or before the first day of December next.—Daised New York, the eleventh day of May, 1359 my 12 law furth CHARLES E. CONNOR, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate N FORSOLANCE Of an order of the Strive series of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER MARSH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vombars thereof, to the nulscriber, at the store of ELDRIDGE VANDERWER, EEN, No. 136 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the lifeenth day of Angust heat—dated New-York, the minth day of February, 1859.

LIONZO HASCY.

ELDRIDGE VANDERWERREN.

SUPREME COURT.—JOHN JAY, Receiver of the Mechanics' Fire insurance Company of the City of New York, against WILLIAM H. DE ORGOS' and ALICE E., his wife, JAMES B. MURRAY, CHARLES EURRALL, DEORGOE OF DYKE and WILSON G. HUNT.—Foreclosure Sale.—Formant to a judgment or decree of sale, made in the above entitled action, at a Special Term of the Supreme Court held in New York City, Oct. 31, 1857, 1, the Referce in and order named, will sell at public auction, at the Merchanite' Exchange in New York City, on the 16th day of July, 1859, at 12 o'clock m. of that day, the following property mentioned and described in said decree, viz. All that certain to, piece or parcel of iand situate, lying and being in the Ninth Ward of the City of New-York, being part of the into lately belounging to the rector, churchwarden and vestrymen of Trimity Church, commonly celled the Church Farm, and citating think of the maps of such part thereof as lies in the block between Le Roy and Morron streets, east of Hudson street, by the letter N, and bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Le Roy street, distant three handred and forty feet and Sive inches cartward from the corner formed by the easterly side of Weight and the control of the such as the control of the Roy and morron the context for the center lines of said block between Le Roy and Morton extrects, thence examing northerly and parallel to thoson street along the easterly bound and the Church Farm, thence south-easterly along the same thirteen foot the inches to the easterly boundary of the Church Farm, thence south-easterly along the same thirteen foot the inches to the easterly boundary of the Church Farm, thence south-easterly along the same thirteen foot the inches to the easterly boundary of the Church Farm, thence south-easterly along the same thirteen foot to inches to he casterly boundary of the Church Farm, thence south-earterly along the same thirteen foot to inches to constitute the same thirteen foot to inches to lea not the same there CUPREME COURT .- JOHN JAY, Receiver of ran Church and parallel to flusion street eighty-six feet-inches to Le Roy street, and thence westerly along the northe-side of Le Roy street twenty-two feet one linch to the place of ginsing. Terms made known on the day of sale.—New Yo Tane 22, 1859. HOMER H. STUART, Referee je23 2aw3wM4Th CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD, Attorney

New-York Daily Tribune.

MR. BOTTS ON THE CASS-LE CLERC LETTER.

Mr. Botts having been invited to receive the comphment of a public dinner in this city, replied in the

following terms:

ASTOR HOUSE, N. Y., June 21, 1859.

Gentlemen: Your very acceptable and gratifying letter, inviting me, in behalf of many citizens who desire to meet me, that I may partake of a public dimer to be given in this city as a testimonial of their approbation of the views presented by me in my late letter on the claims of our adopted citizens to the protection of the Government, was handed me at a late hour last evening.

I feel profoundly sensible of the obligations which the generous offer of your hospitality and respect has imposed upon me, but which I hope to be pardoned for most respectfully declining—first, because my letter was not written with any view to get up a political feeling for selfish purposes, which the acceptance of a public dinner would seem to indicate: and, secondly, because I have been already more than rewarded in having been an humble instrument, in your hands, whereby the original views of this Administration have been not only forced to undergo a material modifica-tion, but have been in part abandoned, although they

been not only forced to the egg a material modification, but have been in part abandoned, although they
have not yet entirely assumed that "complexion to
which they must come at last."

The Secretary of State has descended from the platform upon which the letter to Le Clerc had placed nim,
and has left those parties that were in hot haste to
sustain him standing all alone in their glory; but he
has not yet ascended the platform which every American will occupy, and which the public voice of the
country will require him to stand firmly upon, without
equivocation or explanation; or the Administration, of
which he is the organ, will be overwhelmed with their
indigitation and rebuke.

Whetner the supporters of his Le Clerc position will
war upon that which he now occupies, or follow him
in the various changes, explanations and gradations
through which it is his destiny to pass, we shall see
anon! At all events, the sudden and unexpected transition of the Secretary will relieve me of all necessity for
meeting their hastily concocted criticisms on my own
position, and I shall leave that matter to be settled between themselves and the Secretary.

tween themselves and the Secretary.

The questions involved are of such magnitude that I that I may be pardoned for availing myself of this occasion for a further but brief allusion to the subject,

A SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT. especially as I do not wish to appear in the public prints more frequently than absolute necessity may

The letter addressed to me asking my views on the subject was dated on the 11th; my newer was written on the 12th, but dated and delivered on the 13th, and and on the evening of that day I was advised that a telegraphic despatch or letter (I am not sure which had been sent to the Secretary of State, informing him had been sent to the Secretary of State, informing him of the nature of the correspondence about to be published, and admonishing him of the necessity for making some explanation or modification of the grounds taken in his letter to "Le Clerc," and this accounts for the explanatory special despatch sent to The Heraid, instead of Mr. Hofer, in Cheinnati, to whom it professes to have been written, and which appeared in that paper simultaneously with my letter.

In this explanatory letter the Secretary says: "This "Government is opposed to the dectrine of perpetual

that paper simultaneously with my-letter.

In this explanatory letter the Secretary saye: "This "Government is opposed to the doctrine of perpetual "allegiance, and maintains the right of expatriation, "and the right to form new political ties elsewhere; and that, in this age of the world, the idea of controlling the citizen in the choice of a home, and binding him by a mere political theory, to inhabit for "a lifetime a country he desires to leave, can hardly be entertained by any Government whatever."

New, this is precisely what I said, and is just precisely what the Secretary denied in the Le Clerc letter, to which I replied; and, as a matter of course, the perpetual allegiance referred to is exactly that which relates to the obligations of all naturalized citizens to acknowledge an allegiance they have renounced, and perform military service, if required, against the country of their adoption, which they have a sorn to defead; for, until they have assumed this obligation, we have no right or disposition to interfere. So far, then, so well, and it would have been better if the Secretary had stopped at that point; but he goes on with what I must be pardoned for saying is an incomprehensible conglomeration of inconsistencies and contradictions, wholly irreconcileable with that portion of the letter already quoted—the precise intent of which cannot be very well understood, unless indeed it is intended to mystify and confound. He next says:

"The position of the United States is, that naturalized citizens, returning to the country of their birth, are not liable to any duties or penaltice, except such as

"The position of the Cuited States is, that national rized citizens, returning to the country of their birth, are not liable to any duties or penalties, except such as were existing at the period of their emigration."

And here the Secretary again falls back upon the dectrine of the Le Clere letter, and recognizes that perpetual allegiance to the native country which he had

And here the Secretary again falls back upon the doctrine of the Le Clerc letter, and recognizes that perpetual allegiance to the native country which he had the moment before denied. But this view of the subject is again qualified by the declaration that "if, at "the time of their emigration, they were in the army, "or actually called into it, such emigration and naturalization do not exempt them from the legal pensity which they incurred by their desertion, if they afterward place themselves voluntarily within the local jurisdiction," Ac. I have not understood that Mr. Le Clerc was a "decerter," or had otherwise offended against the criminal code of the French Empire, and yet he was answered, "Your naturalization" to this country will not exempt you from that claim for military service, should you voluntarily repair "thither."

As a matter of course, if an adopted citizen had in curred penalties in his native land by desection, mur der, arson, robbery, or other offense, he would be just as liable to punishment, and no more so than I would be if, while abroad, I had committed suck offenses, and were to return again and fall into the hands of the proper authorities. My native citizenship in the United States could not protect me, and therefore has nothing whatever to do with the question in dispute.

But the Secretary says again: "But when no present habilities exist against them at the period of their emigration, the law of nations, in the opinion of this Government, gives no right to any country to interfere with naturalized American citizene, and the attempt to do so would be considered an act unjust in itself and unfriendly toward the United States." And is this the "lame and impotent conclusion" to which this Government has arrived I that if a foreign Government should wrongfully and unlawfully interfere with a naturalized American citizen, it would simply be

considered as an act of injustice and unfriendli-ress toward the United States, to which no remon-strance, no profest, no recisioned would be offered. Are these the terms and conditions upon which not a "Roman," but an American citizen travels abroad? a "Roman" but an American citizen travels shroad? Carries he with him no protecting arm of his own Government? Or does the Scoretary mean to say that for the native citizen, whose personal liberty may be as sailed, he would if necessary appeal to arms, and that for the adopted citizen he would approach the transpressing Government "in a bondsman's key, with beted breath and whispering humbleness," and ask as a favor, on his knees, as an act of justice and of friendship to the United States, that the victim of its injustice might be spared?

ship to the United scatter, that the vicinit state in the sent of the country, the democracy of the country, will never be satisfied, and will never submit to the degracing position in which these dectrines would place them, though all it expressions are the satisfied. preses and politicians in the nation should come to be aid; they will never agree that, is the event of a war, those of our naturalized citizens who stand shoulder to shoulder in the contest with them shall be surrendered shoulder in the contest with them shall be surrendered by our Government, if captured, to the innuman butchery of their oppressors, without retaliation; nor will they acknowledge the obligation of those men to turn their arms upon their brothers in war on the ground of superior allegiance to the land of their na-tivity, and without being held responsible, if retaken, to the penalties of perjury and treason. The manner of their return, whether voluntary or by compulsion, cannot in any manner affect the right of the mother country. It exists, or it does not exist, if it does, they

cannot in any manner affect the right of the mother country. It exists, or it does not exact, if it does, they can enforce it, if it does not, they must absorbe it. The question involved is a simple one. There is no necessity for outside issues, equivocal explanations, or torthous, incomprehensible circumbocution on the subject. It is: Is the naturalized chizen entirled to the same protection from his adopted country that the native claims, or is he not? That is the question, the only question. I say he is. The Administration, of which the Secretary is the organ, says he is not. Let the people decide between us.

only question. I say he is. The Administration of which the Secretary is the ergan, says he is not. Let the people decide between us.

There are three difficulties in the way of a unanimous verdict. They are, let, that one portion of the press looks to the question with a view to sustaining its party. 2d, that another portion of the press looks to the supposed effect it may have upon the prospects of its preferred candidate for the Presidency. While, thirdly, the timidity of n any leads them to look to the consequences that may result, rather than to the merits of the question which alone involve the legal status of the adopted citizen. This last might have been an argument against the policy of adoption, but cannot weigh against a fair and legitimate construction of the law. Remove these difficulties and there would be but one side to the question.

This is no new question with the Secretary; it is one upon which he has given an opinion before. I have had placed in my hands a correspondence between a get theman of this city and the Department of State, which I cubjoin, in which the doctrine of the Le Cierc letter is advanced, not as a matter of caution, for then there was no war existing; not as in a case where the hability existed at the time of emigration, for here the party had emigrated four years before he was liable to be called on for military service—and yet he was desired the transfer of the called on for military service—and yet he was desired the secretary of the Government, and was told.

party had emigrated not years color he was more be called on for military service—and yet he was denied the protection of the Government, and was told that his passport or certificate of dimenship did not entitle him to the protection of his own Government, but only requested the protection of foreign Governments, and that his naturalization here did not exempt him from the obligation to his native country, which to this day has deterred him from going abroso. I submit the correspondence without further comment, and wait to see what explanation will be offe ed by the Secretary for this letter, which was written, it seems, by his direction, and at the same time it will furnish an oppor-tunity for more wriggling, twisting, and squirming on tainly for more wriggling, twisting, and squirming on the part of those presses to escape the responsibility chready resting upon the administrated of their selec-tion, or of that which they are disposed to support. That king you once more, gentlemen, for your kind-ness and generous profiler of hospitality, I remain Your obedient servant and fellow-citizen, JOHN M. BOTTS. To Mesar, W. B. Barner, J. H. Ash, F. A. Tallmadge, E. L. Snow, George Miln, Jonathan Jones, Samuel C. Thompson, Samuel Hotaling, Louis Kazinski, John S. Schoenfeld, Com-mittee.

No. 51 LCHERTY STREET, New York, March II, 1836. The Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.: DEAR SIR: The question has been asked me, by DEAR SIR: The question has been aware the, by party who wishes to visit his native place, Hanover, German whether he would not be protected by a passport from the Unite State Government, he being a claimen of the United Stat having become so more than three years ago. He left Hanov when he was but 16 years of age, and bas resided in the Unit States ever since. He has been told that if he returned to Haiver he would be subject either to military duty or to the paym of a tine, as the Government would have had a claim upon he for military duty, had he remained in Hanover till he arrived the are of 20.

for military duty, had he remained in manover in the age of 20.

The party to whom I refer is anxious to visit his parents and remain with them a short time, but until he feels confident of bring able to do so without molestation he is afraid to leave for his native land.

I must beg leave, therefore, to trouble your Department for its views upon the subject. I see no reason why an American passport should not protect him as well and as fully in Hanover as in any other part of Europe.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

R. M. G.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington March 15, 1858. DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington March 15, 1928.

To R. H., G., esg., Nete-York:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 11th inst. has been received. In reply, I am directed to inform you that a pasaport is a nere certendate of chizenship, which requests foreign governments to give all lawful aid and protection to its bearer. It does not exempt him from any obligation or penalty which be may have incurred to the Government of his native country prior to his naturalization if he should voluntarily repair thither.

1 am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN APPLETON, Assistant Secretary.

The initials only of the gentleman who wrote to the Department are given, at his own request.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.
PHILADELPIA, July 4th, 1859. The povelty and the success of the recent trips of Lee & Larned's Steam Fire Engine over the public highway to this city by its own locomotive facilities seem to justify a more detailed account of the expedition than that which the telegraph transmitted to

THE TRIBUNE.
This engine was finished only on Tuesday last, and late the same night was run on a trial trip from the Nevelty Works to Burnham's, on the Bloomingdale road and back. On Wednesday its powers in throwing water were tested, taking section from off the dock at the Novelty Works; Thursday was devoted to polishing up the machine and putting it in its best hol.day dress; and on Friday it was sent by railroad to Trenton, where it had a successful trial and exhibito Trenton, where it had a successful trial and exhibition. Of course, from so new an engine its full capacity esmot at once be obtained; yet the impression produced by its performance at Trenton, both in its hydraulic and its locomotive functions, was one of unnixed astonishment and admiration.

It had been the intention to run the engine the whole distance from Trenton to Philadelphia, 30 miles, by the common road, but an examination of the canal bridges a few miles out from Trenton showed that they were massie, and it became necessary to send it by railroad

be common road, but an examination of the canal hidges a few miles out irom Treaton to Philadelphia, 30 miles, by the common road, but an examination of the canal hidges a few miles out irom Treaton showed that they were to make a few miles out irom Treaton showed that they were the make a few miles of the miles to first old, leaving twenty miles to he run by its own steam. At the request of Mayor Mills, and through the hindness off. Fish, the railroad superint tendent, a special train was bridged through the hindness off. Fish, the railroad superint tendent, a special train was bridged through the hindness off of the state to the state to the engine. Prof. Prolips, 6, the State Normal School of New Jersey—who kept the record of time, detaces and stopapage; four gentlement from Philadelphia, representing the Southwark and the name of the canal hindness and the name of the common role on the eight searly all the wije where remained a common role on the eight searly all the wije where the common role on the eight searly all the wije where the state of the state of the number of six. Nine persons rode on the eight searly all the wije will be stated to state the state of th

yet encountered, on the Bloomingdale road or elewhere. The road had a good hard bed, covered, morever, here and there with loose gravel that promised
but a poor footing for the whirling tread of the iron
steed. But there was to be no flinching; the ascent
must be made; the steam must go up, to 180 pounds, if
need be, the suspicious bridge be crossed at full speed,
and the gradual slope beyond to the sharp pitch, and
then the momentum, the lever cown in " not goar forward," with throttle valve wide open and all steam on
must do the rest. Every man that could be spared
left the engine, we took our positions all along up the
bill, the men from the saw-mill below left their work
and gathered by the road-side, and all awaited " the
charte." It was a moment of intense excitement, but
the time-keeper, warch in hand, did not fail to note the
exact instant of the start. This wors is given; the engine moves deliberately for a few yards, then, as steam
is let on, takes the bridge as with a leap, and tainly is let on, takes the bridge as with a leap, and tarily jumps, as the long timbers vibrate in response to the hasvy in pulses of the drivers; in another instast it has shot across the quaking draw, and is seen emerging from the dark archwaj, every man at his post, with energies strung to the utmost tension, while the man of iron and fire on the dark, bending secretic maith have bead and hearinged face, and over them with bared head, and begrined face, and black, streaming beard and hair, and flashing eyes, that take in at once the machinery, the men and the black, streaming beard and hair, and having eyes, that take in at once the machinery, the mea and the confiniting track, shouts to the engineer, who shrinks from the very furthest thrust, "Down, down, down with your lever," and down it is, and the engine, now with full steam on, impelling the pictons in strakes of furious energy, and, with a speed of full 18 miles per hour, clears the slope, and, with a facility that surprises every beholder, mounts the steep and presses on to the level summit, when it is brought to a stand, more than I 000 feet from the starting point, having made the distance in exactly one minute.

Such was our "passage of the Nesbaming," a scene which no one who witnessed it will ever forget. The power developed in the engine at its highest speed was not less than 60-borse—much more than was needed, as it appeared in the result; but this could not be known in advance of the actual trial, and it was necessary the trial should succeed the very first time.

as it appeared in the result; but this could not be hown in advance of the actual trial, and it was necessary the trial should succeed the very first time.

The experiment settled the question as to what the self-propeller could do in ascending grades. Several others occurred, near or quite as formidable, especially the ascent of the Red Lion hill, two or three miles further on, but all were surmounted without faltering, and with much less expenditure of power, experience having shown how much it was necessary to put in requisition. At Holmesbary a heavy grade centifying for half a mile was taken from a "standing start," without any run to acquire momentum, and was surmounted in exactly three minutes. The running time for the whole trip was but a minute or two over two hours, giving ten miles per hour as the average time. The last three or four miles through the streets of the city were necessarily run at a much lower rate. It was fully proved that with a fair grade twelve miles per hour was a ratural and easy rate of movement, and that ten miles could be made even up severe grades. More time was consumed in stopping and waiting than in running. Delays occurred, some verations, and others not a little amusing. We had, of course, to improvise our stations, and though the fuel first taken in sufficed for a run of twelve miles and upward, the water talks were of less capacity, and had be tecoperally replainished by the pailfull from way. first taken in sufficed for a run of twelve miles and up-ward, the water tanks were of less capacity, and had to be frequently replanished by the pailfull from way-side pumps and wells. The trip ended with our arrival at the Southwark Company's house at exactly 8 o'clock, making the whole time five hours and thirty-four minutes.

THE OBERLIN VICTIMS OF GOVERN-MENTAL OPPRESSION.

I. A slave named John is alleged to have escaped nearly three years ago from his master in Kentucky. II. In September last he was pursued, and a man living in Oberlin, and taken to be the same person, was seized by armed men, he being decoyed out of the village at the instance of the pursuers.

III. He was hurried off to Wellington, to await the

first train of cars going south.

IV. Tidings having reached the inhabitants of Oberlin, excited already by the knowledge that slavecatchers had been prowling about the village, a few persons hastened to Wellington, for the purpose of rescuing one whom they believed to be a kidnapped man.

V. Those men, with others, citizens of Wellington, succeeded in delivering the negro from his captors.

VI. The officers of the Federal Government arraigned these men as criminals, part being white men and part colored men.

these men as criminals, part being white men and part colored men.

VII. A packed jury, selected by the Marshal, every one of whom was a Buchanan Democrat, found the two who were tried guilty. One was sentenced to pay \$600, and the other \$100, and both were imprisoned.

VIII. The rest demanded instant trials, but the Judge postponed the trials, and would have admitted the prisoners to bail if they had virtually confessed that they were felons. The Sheriff, bound by the law of the State to receive and hold United States prisoners, said to these prisoners: "I receive you not as "felons, but me friends, for I would have acted as you have done."

"felons, but me friends, for I would have acted as you "have done."

IX. The Wellington men made some concessions, and after being fined \$25 each, and imprisoned one day, were discharged.

X. The two convicted men were remanded to prison; and eleven others, rather than give bail on the terms required, went with them.

XI. The party has now been confined upward of 70 days, and they may remain there all Summer or longer. Prof. Henry E. Peck is one of them. Last year he was the Moderator of the Ohio Congregational Conference. He belongs to a very rare class of men. The Ohio Conference of this year have, by their Moderator, addressed him in a public letter, in which it is tor addressed him in a public letter, in which it

Ohio Conference of this year have, by their Moderator, addressed him in a public letter, in which it is said: "I am able to assure you there is not one of us "who does not make your cause his own, and who "would not, if it were possible, be willing to share "with you your prison sufferings. And we do all pray "God to enable you humbly to endure your sufferings for weeks longer, if need be, rather than compromise, in any way, the principles of Justice and Freedom."

XII. The prisoners urgently needed immediate help. Nine of the thirteen now in juil are married. Six of the number depend wholly on their daily labor for support, and the rest are men of small means. Forty children of the prisoners look to their imprisoned fathers, under God, for their daily bread. Already have the prisoners expended \$400 for necessary expenses attending the trials, and they owe \$200 more for the same. They have had to pay \$200 to the Sheriff for entertaming members of their families who have visited them, and furnishing the prisoners such necessaries as the Government will not provide.

XIII. If the trials go on, as, considering the chavacter of the Judge and the District-Attorney, and the influence of the Federal Government, they probably will, there will be great expenses to meet, for the prisoners man, if the prosecution challenges it, to carry on officers who be the content of the forcement.

will, there will be great expenses to meet, for the prisoners mean, if the proceedion challenges it, to carry on defensive hostilities on a large scale, the Government having opened itself to assault in various ways. They believe that the opportunity for proving to the American people what Federal aggressions are, should not be lost.

XIV. The Congregational Conferences of Michigan.

fer you to sin engravers, who can possibly put you on the track. Go in and win, and be sure in such a happy of summation to ask me to be there. If it calls me to Kan behaska, I shall surely obey; ndeed, were I not sufficiently ble-sed in the woman line, you would have received no reply at all to your inquiries.—Are. [Springfeid Republicar.

THE REV. PORTER CLAY AND THE CLAY FAMILY.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

NORTH CHESTERVILLE, Me., May 6, 1839. Seeing in your paper a few months ago, a notice of the unbonored and nomerked grave of the brother of the Hon. Henry Clay, I have thought the following letter from that brother to a gentleman in Franklin County, Me. (who has permitted me to copy it), may interest your readers, and it is therefore placed at your di-posal. It was only written for private perusal, and may not have been written so excefully as it would have been under other circumstances. It is offered as a memerial of a good man, now gone to his rest, and may be useful, as furnishing some facts relating to him and his progenitors.

"QUINCY, Ill., March 30, 1848.

"Dear Sire: Just as my 6th year has come to a close. I stepped into the Post-Office in this place and fame your kind favor of the littu ultimo, forwarded from Jacksonville, which is now before me, and calls to my recollection the incidents you mention, on board the steamer from Providence to New-York. And I can truly say that that journey, as a whole, is one of the most pleasing recollections of a long life, now drawing to a close, and at the same time as eventful and full of incident as falls to the lot of almost any other individual of the present day.

"You seem to f ar that you have trespassed in taking the liberty of writing to me. Be perfectly at ease on that subject. I thank you kindly for the friendly notice of an event of twelve years' standing, which realled me to mingle in thoughts and conversation with so many worthy fellow-citizens. It affords me pleasure now to reflect upon the comity and respect which, though a stranger, I met with in Boston and other places East. " Quiscy, Ill., March 30, 1848.

which, though a stranger, I met with in Boston and other places East.

"The flattering terms in which you speak of my dear brother, Henry Clay, call for gratitude, which I hope I feel toward his admirers, East and West, North and South. Could the measures which he has advocated become the permanent system of our National Government, I do verily believe we should be the happiest and most prosperous nation upon earth. But that day is past, and we have stained our helmets in blood, and are battling it against a poor, weak as d helpless republic to acquire more territory, when we have millions upon millions of unimproved and unoccupied land, that must remain for years a wild desert, to afford demagogues a stepping stone to office.

demagogues a stepping stone to office.

"Your wishes to know something about the history of our family could not be gratified within the limits of a letter. The following concise account must suffice. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Sir Walter Raleigh In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Sir Walter Raleign who at that time was a great favorite of her Majesty, though afterward put to death by her order) brought over to the Virginia plantations, among others, three brothers, sons of Sir John Clay of Wales, England. He gave them £10,000 each, which was a very large forme at that time. Their names were Charles, Thomas and Henry. They settled on James River, near Jamestown. Two of them, Charles and Thomas, had large families. Henry had no children. The name Henry has been handed down in both branches of the family with great tenacity ever since. Cassins name Herry has been handed down in both branches of the family with great tenacity ever since. Cassing M. Clay (of whom you have no doubt heard, for he made a considerable stir in the East during the last Presidential canvass) is a descendant of Charles Clay; Henry and myself from Thomas Clay. Thus the two brothers above alluded to are the progenitors of all the Clays in the United States. My father, as you have heard, was a clergyman of the Baptist denomination. He died in early life, leaving seven childrenfour sons and three daughters; all of whom died without children, with the exception of Henry and myself. My mother was married the second time, and raised a family of six children, two of whom are still living—Nathaniel W. Wathins and Frank Watkins, residing Any mother was married the second time, and raked a family of six children, two of whom are still living—Nathaniel W. Watkins and Frank Watkins, residing in Missouri. My brother Henry has had eleven children—six daughters and five sons. The daughters are all dead, and one son, H. Clay, jr., who was killed at the battle of Buena Vista—his wife having previously died, leaving three children, who are with their mothers connections in Louisville. Three of my brothers' sons are settled near him, in the neighborhood of Lexington. Two of these, Thomas and James B. Clay, are married and doing well—one a lawyer, the other a farmer. John, the youngest, whom you saw at Washington, is with his father at Ashland. Theodore, his eldest son, is in the Lunatic Asylum in Lexington, a confirmed limatic. My brother's property, I think ample to make him comfortable, and leave to his children a sufficient, with care, to render them also comfortable.

"Wath regard to myself, I will merely say I have

drein a summerly, with care, to render them also comfortable.

"With regard to myself, I will merely say I have
been all my life a child of God's peculiar providence;
always poor, yet always rich in the kind esteem of
good friends wherever I go. In early life I married an
amiable lady, by whom I had six children, three of
each sex, who are now all dead. I buried the last, a
son, two years after my visit to the East. My second
daughter married a full cousin of Gen. Z. Taylor. Sue
has left me two grandchildren—a son and a daughter.
They are residing with their father in St. Louis, Mo.
My grandson was a soldier with Col. Doniphan, in his
three thousand miles campaign in Mexico. losing only

any grandson was a solder with con. Domination, there thousand miles campaign in Mexico, losing only one man at the battle of Sacramento.

"Our father had one brother, Edward Clay, who married at an early period of life, and moved to South Carolina, where he raised a large family—I think third control with the control of the control o Carolina, where he raised a large family—I thirk thirteen children. Judge Clay, of whom you speak, was one of them. He studied law, became emittent in his profession, was appointed a Judge; not leng afterward was converted—was ordained an Evangelist, and was called to the care of the Baptist Church in Boston, previously under the care of Dr. Stillman. He, however, was soon removed from the scene of his labor to the church triumphant.

"After the death of my first wife, I married the widow of Gen. Martin D. Hardin, an eminent lawyer of Kertucky, who died in 1823, leaving two sons and two daughters. T. J. Hardin, his oldest son, was of late a member of Congress from this State, and made some figure in the national councils. He was the first to offer his services as a volunteer in the present un-

some figure in the batton to offer his services as a volunteer in the present un-tholy war with Mexico. He was elected a Colonel of the First Regiment from this State, and fell at the head of his men at the battle of Buena Vista, regretted and admired by the whole State. His body lies in-terred in the cemetery at Jacksonville. My dear wife, I am afraid, will ever remain inconsolable. He

terred in the cemetery at Jacksonville. My dear wife, I am afraid, will ever remain inconsolable. He was the stay of her declining years, and the pride of the family. How mysterious are the ways of Providence! She has a son and a daughter left, both married and deing well—one in this State, the other in Kentucky, where she is now on a visit. She possibly may not return to this State, at least for a year. I shall join her this Fall, if life is spared, and my health (which is very feeble at this time) will permit. We have had no children.

"I stated in another part of this letter that my life has been an eventful one. I have only room for the mention of one, which must serve for the whole; for there are many more equally surprising.

"Between Christmas and New-Year, 1814, at the age of 35, I was brought to see myself a sinner against God, and justly exposed to his wrath and displeasure. After struggling against a guilty conscience until the 18th of September, 1817, I was enabled to see the saitableness and sufficiency of a precious Savior for just such lost and runed sinners as I was. I embraced Him with my whole heart, and gave myself to Him without reservation. I was then practicing law at Versailles, Kentucky. I soon discovered that that course of life was inconsistent with the pledge I had made to God, and although poor, with an increasing family, and not knowing what calling to betake myself to, I determined to throw myself under the protection of my Heavenly Father, and await His good providence, rather than to make my thousands in an unholy calling.

"For a short time after I had come to this decision,"

calling. "For a short time after I had come to this decision. Public Accounts for the State, with a salary of \$3,000 per year. Thus, I saw that my Heavenly Father had thoughts of mercy toward me while I was inditing bitter things against myself. The office had become vacant by the death of a very worthy man; and I accepted the appointment, continuing to hold it for fourteen year.

years.
"If you are not tired of reading this scroll, I will
"If you are not tired of reading this scroll, I will If you are not tired of reading this scrol, I will mention another incident. Soon after I joined the church at Versailles, my brethren thought they discerned the germ of ministerial gifts in me, and very soon called me to the exercise of them, and shortly after called me to the office of an evangelist. When I moved

called me to the exercise of them, and sandry are to called me to the office of an evangelist. When I moved to Frankfort, the seat of Government, to discharge the deties of Auditor, I found a small church there, with, I think, eitzeen members, peor and persecuted by other denominations. They very soon called me to the care of them; and I can say that we lived in great harmony for several years, and they grew in numbers and graces until they amounted to about sixty.

"In the conscientious discharge of my duty as Auditor, I incurred the displeasure of a very wealthy and influential member of the clurch, who was also a member of the Legislature at the time. He determined to effect my ruin, either as Auditor of Public Accounts, or as paster of the church, or both, if possible. The Legislature saw through the whole, and sustained me in the act complained of; and the people did the same at the next election. But he was more successful with the church. They suspended me from my ministerial labors by giving heed to his faisehoods and plausible accusations.

church, although death would have been preferable in any of its most herrible forms. Yet I lost nothing in my moral standing, either in that church or among the brethren throughout the whole States.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

any of its most herrible forms. Yet I lost nothing in my moral standing, either in that church of among the brethren throughout the whole State; for was their fellewship with me in the least in paired. I was frequently invited to take orders in other denominations, but declined; and I was offered membership in other Baptist Churches, but also declined. After having waited for some years, heping that something would move to set the matter right, I became impatient, and my wife and chiltren were all dead, with the exception of one; I married my present wife, resigned the office of Auditor, and, with her and ber family, moved in o this State, where I hoped to enjoy domestic tranquility.

"The event now spoken of occurred on the fourth Saturday in June, 1841, at 11 o'clock in the formoson. The brethren at Jacksonville invited me to unite with them in forming a church. I declined, and requested them to jois me in a letter to the Church at Frankfort, requesting them to reinstate me in my privileges as a member. They consented to do so; but, ere they were organized, I received a letter from that Caurch, stating that, on the fourth Saturday in June, 1841, at the usual hour of the day, to wit, II o'clock, the Church, on motion made and seconded, did reinstate me in all the privileges of said Church, and as a minister of the Gospel, and granted me a letter of dismission to join any other Church of the same faith and order; and also appointed a Committee to write me a letter of apology for not having sooner done justice to a much is jured and persecuted brother. Here you see God is moving upon the minds of two Churches at the same hour, 350 miles apart. Not doubting in the least but that it was his voice, in His providence, I have been trying to preach His word to dying men and women ever since, and shall do so while my strength remains.

"And now, that Abraham's God be your God is my strength remains. "And now, that Abraham's God be your God is my

prayer, for Jesus' sake.
"Yourstraly. PORTER CLAY."

JUDGE HARRIS'S IMPRESSIONS OF SPURGEON.

Frem The Nese York Examiner.

[The following letter to Smith Sheldon, esq., of this city, from the Hon. Ira Harris, dated Edinburgh, May 29, 1859, was not written for publication. But believing that a large number of the readers of The Examiner would be glad to know what such a man as Judge Harris thinks of Mr. Spurgeon's preaching, we have sought and obtained Mr. Shelden's permission to publish all of the letter that relates to that subject.

to publish all of the letter that relates to that subject.

—E.3. Exam.]

"Upon landing at Southampton, we spent two or three days in that vicinity, visiting the beautiful Isle of Wight, and reached London Saturday evening. The first question Sunday morning was, Where shall we go to church? It was proposed that we should at once go to Surrey Gardens and hear Mr. Spurgeon. The vote was unanimous; so we obtained a cab and rode three miles. We reached there just after the service had commenced, and though it rained a little, we found that immense room, with its three tiers of galleries, entirely full. The engraving in the book you were so kind as to give me on leaving, is an unusually leries, entirely full. The engraving in the book you were so kind as to give me on leaving, is an unusually accurate likeness. Such things are often overdrawn, but in this case I was able to verify the accuracy of the picture at once. I suppose there were eight thousand people present. There was not a vacant seat. I was obliged myself to stand during the entire service. Perhaps you will be interested if I give you, as well as I can, my own impressions of what I saw and heard. I was exceedingly interested, so much so that I heard him presch three times during the two Sundays I spent in Londan. I wanted to satisfy myself what constituted his great attraction, and studied him as well as I was able. When I entered I thought he was preaching, and it was several minutes before I was undeceived. He was in fact reading the Scriptures at the commencement of the exercises; but his exposition was so full and earnest that it might well be mistaken for a discourse. One thirg that impressed me very much

mencement of the exercises: but his exposition was so full and earnest that it might we'll be mistaken for a discourse. One thirg that impressed me very much was the grave attention of his vast andience. Many of them had their Bibles, and followed him in his commentary as he read. In this way he made this one of the most interesting of the services. Having closed his remarks, and, as I thought, his sermon, he read a bymp. In these selections. I noticed that be uniformly chose such hymns as were most familiar and devotional, and then, such singing? Just think of a hymn, abounding with the most pions sentiments, sing in a familiar tune by several thousand people, every one of whom seemed to feel what he was singing. It was the most impressive thing of the kind I ever heard.

"His prayer was simple, earnest, persuasive, I msy say, importunate. Another hymn was sung, the mass of the audience having provided themselves with books, and heartily uniting. It was a sublime spectacle: I shall never forget it. He read his text: "I will put my spirit within you." He described, in aimple and direct language, the fallen condition of man, and thus showed the necessity of the spirit's influence. The discourse, like those I heard subsequently, was bighly Calvinistic. His great aim seemed to be to show, and make his hearers realize, how helpless they were, and, at the same time, what ample provision had been made for them in their helplessness. There was no attempt at eloquence; nothing to excite admiration. You feel, as you listen, that what you hear is just what a faithful preacher, careless of himself, and resolved upon making bis hearers feel and act upon what he says, ought to say, and might well be expected to say. He makes no rhetorical display; has no remarkable beauty of expression. On the other hand, in all his sermons I discovered nothing of rudeness or vulgarity. His manner is solemn; his preaching direct, simple and earnest. This, it seems to me, is the secret of his wonderful success. He makes his hearers feel, wha and earnest. This, it seems to me, is the secret of mis wonderful success. He makes his hearers feel, whatever they may think of themselves, that he believes what he says, and is earnest with them. He has an excellent voice, and every word he utters is heard without difficulty by every person in the audience. In accomplishing this, he was very much assisted by the audience itself. Not a cough or a movement of the foot could be heard while he was speaking. Fixed attention was visible in every face. Heft the place feeling that I had heard a plain, sound and very faithful sermon; and still wondering that such preaching should, Sabbath after Sabbath, attract such immense andiences. I do not believe the effect would be as

foot could be beard while he was speaking. Fixed attention was visible in every face. I left the place feeling that I had heard a plain, sound and very faithful sermon; and still wondering that such preaching should, Sabbath after Sabbath, attract such immense audiences. I do not believe the effect would be as great in New-York, because I think you have more evangelical preaching there; and yet I am persuaded that he would attract great crowds anywhere.

"In the afternoon I went to Westminster Abbey. Is the avening I heard Baptist Noel, with whom I was delighted, but I have not time to speak of him now. The next Sabbath we started out in still greater force to hear Mr. Spurgeon. Several of our fellow-passengers, who were staying at the hotel, went with us. I had then received your letter of introduction, but had not presented it. We went early, and had procured tickets of admission. The house was still more crowded than before. I was again obliged to stand during the entire service. The text was "The kingdom of heaven suffereth violence, and the violent take it by force." The sermon was characterized by the same earnest simplicity, and what impressed me most, was his apparent self-forgetfulness—if I may use such an expression—his self abandonment, for the sake of moving his hearers, and inducing them to act for themselves. The general impression was the same as before. I felt that I hard a man preach, whose whole soul was engaged in the work of saving souls—who was determined to convince his hearers that he was in earnest with them.

"Surrey Gardens, where he preaches in the morning, isabout two miles from his residence, and from his own church. He stopped for a little while at a house near by, to rest, and to allow the throng to disperse the first Sabbath in June. The number of contenting in the south west of England. He gave me a hne to the effect that I should be admitted and provided with seats, if I went to his church in the evening. Is of the evening his sermon, he announced what will, I am sure, strike y

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH. The members of this body again met in regular session yesterday, at noon, in the Mayor's office.

Dr. Gusa reported the arrival of the ship John Boynton, at Quarantine, but as no sickness had been experienced on board, a stream permit was granted at

Communications relative to the nuisances existing at Nos. 72 and 74 Third avenue, were received from the Health Warden of the Seventeenth Ward. The City Inspector was directed to serve notices of abatement on

Inspector was directed to serve notices of abatement on the parties concerned.

A number of decayed bides, complained of as a suisance at the foot of Robinson street, North River, the City Inspector reported he had ordered to be renoved from the city forth with. The Board approved the action of the City Inspector.

Reports from the various Health Wardens of the city were then laid before the Board, giving an account of the condition of the streets. In a great number of streets the ruts and the worm-out consition of the paving was considered a serious difficulty to the street cleaning, as well as the Fources of infection and unisance by containing fifthy and waste water.

Adjourned to Friday. Adjourned to Friday.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION. This Board met yesterday afternoon at Castle Garden, President VERPLANCE in the chair. An invitation was received and accepted to attend the funeral obsequies of Baron von Humboldt, on the

the funeral obsequies of Baron von Humboldt, on the lith inst.

The report of Superintendent Kennedy, presented to the Board, showed that during the month of Jone the sailing vessels arriving at this port brought 9,562 boadable passengers and 383 citizens, and that the steamvessels brought 2,036 bondable passengers and 440 not bondable or citizens. Total arrivals at the port for the month of June, 12,366.

Mr. Hunt said he had seen it stated in an editorial in The Times newspaper, that the Board had refused to take charge of the Floating Hospital provided by the Quarantine Commissioners, and imprired of the President whether such was the fact.

The President replied that the statement was not true, and that the Board had not as yet taken any action in the matter, but had the subject under consideration.

Total 6,000
To same date in 1838 1859, 185

BROOKLYN BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

A meeting of the Board was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Smith in the Coair.

The monthly report of the Keeper of the Penitentary was presented, abowing that 91 prisoners had been admitted and 93 discharged. There remained

tiary was presented, abowing that 31 prisoners had been admitted and 93 discharged. There remained 117 males and 107 females.

A resolution was adopted, authorizing the Commissioner of Jurors to employ two assistants to perform the duties appertaining to his office, instead of one now assigned to outdoor duty, and to apportion the salary now allowed to the one (\$1,000) between the two or employed.

A communication was received from Coroner Saell, complaining of the neglect or refusal of the City Physician of the Eastern District, to hold post-morten examinations. The subject was referred to the Law Committee. A communication was received from the Commissioner of Jurors, giving a detailed account of the number of persons summoned as jurors during the year, the number who served, were excused, and exempted. The amount of fines received, including fees, was \$1,227.75.

The contract for introducing Ridgewood water into the jail, was awarded to J. M. Gillett at \$1,100.

The contract for introducing Ridgewood water into the jail, was awarded to J. M. Gillett at \$1,100.

The contract for supplying the Pententiary were awarded to John M. Lowry, to furnish fresh meat: E. B. Morrell, meal, rice, &c.; Kelsey & Loughin, wood and coal.

Supervisor Cadley offered the following:

**Whereas, It is manifest from the increase of the public business, test the present County offices are insufficient for the City and conney, and the consequent increase of public business, to the county of the use of the City business, is become more and more burdensome each year hersafter. Therefore Resolecd, That it is referred to a special committee of three to take into consideration and report what measures are proper to be adopted to relieve the county from a want of proper accommodation for the transaction of public business, and that said committee of the city that of every business, is become more and more burdensome each year hersafter. The resolutions were adopted, and Supervisors Crossey, Williams and Booth were appointed as the Cou-

The resolutions were adopted, and Supervisors Crossy, Williams and Booth were appointed as the Committee. The Board then adjourned for two weeks.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

A regular meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening, Mr. WARKEN in the chair.

The colored population of the First, Second and Third Wards presented a petition asking for a school-house, to be located in the Second Ward. Referred to Committee on Sites and School-House.

The PRESIDENT and CLERK submitted that there was no defense against the suit of Thomas R. Jackson against the Board for \$500, for drawing the plans of a school-house. Many attempts were made to appropriate some sum toward paying this, but all failed.

Wm. B. Rhodes, mason, has sued the Board for \$98 for extra mason work on a Sixth Ward School House. The President and Clerk were authorized to defead the suit. The carpenter contents himself with a petition to the Board for his extra work, amounting to \$340. To Finance Committee.

Finance Committee.

The Board received an invitation to attend the funeral obsequies of Hamboldt on the 11th.

The President objected to signing a bill of \$49 for a chardelier for the new Marion-street School House, on the ground of extravagance. To Finance Committee.

After some discussion in relation to the course of studies in the schools. The Board adjourned.

THE SALE OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

THE SALE OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

From The Washington Star, June 30.

According to data in the possession of the office of the skith Auditor of the Treasury, the public are already largely the creditor of the Government in the matter of postage stamps. The returns for each succeeding quarter, from the commence ment of tasir use in the United States, show that the public have been gradually purchasing them in larger quantities than they use them, until at this time the Government had been paid nearly a million of dollars for postage stamps and stamped envelopes (bought by isdividuals of postmasters) which have not so far been used by the purchasers. All postmasters selling them being allowed a commission on such sales, it is of course their interest to encourage the public to purchase the stamps as freely as possible, so that their returns of stamps sold may be as large as possible.

We obtain the following figures at the office of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office Department:

The amount of postage stamps and stamped encounted to the terms of the stamped encounted to the terms of the Post-Office Department:

The amount of postage stamps and stamped en-velopes sold during the year ending June 30, 1857, was. Amount used in propayment was. Excess in hand of purchasers..... Excess in hands of purchasers..... 6332,000 5 Excess in hands of purchasers..... 990,437 50

Excess in hands of purchasers 9117,627 84

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.—Dispatches from the dian Agent in New-Mexico have been received Commissioner Greenwood, in which he states that a Navajos are again committing all manner of depred tions, regardless of the authority of their chiefs, we are disposed to remain at peace with the whites. I thinks that another Indian war is at head.